## MR. AND MRS. SHANK'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

Melodeon Hall. Corner Pourth and Walnut-sts.

SECOND TERM.

Children's Class - Meledhon Hall - Saturday to to if A. M , and from 7 to 5 P. M. MR, AND MRS, SHANK'S

New Dancing Academy and Residence, N. R. Corner Fifth and Central-av.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE NEW Building just erected expressly for this parpose, we can new offer for this use of our purils the most elegant, convenious and complete establishnose, we can now the compensation of the compensation of the city.

THURSDAYS, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.—Private Class for Ladies.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 7% to 05: P.M.
A new Class for TUFSDAY. All the fashionable
Dances in one curse of lemons.
Circulans for terms, &c., may be had at alther
Academy.

O O D 'S T H E A T E E ,

"Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Colling. Paices to Suir ties Tisses—Dress Circle and Parquette, 30 cents; Gallert, 15 cents.

The management respectfully aurounce an en-gazement for only six nights, with the renowned and popular actress. M'SS KIMBERLY. Who has everywhere met with triumphant success.

THIS (Tacaday) EVENING, February 18, will be performed the most anccessful play, in five acta, called, THE CCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA

WATIONAL THEATER. Second night of the beautiful and accomplished

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON. TUESDAY EVENING, February 18, the great

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. All letters on business connected with the thester must be addressed to JOHN BATES.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Select Readings

From Original Poems, BY T. BUCHANAN READ, On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 18,

-AT-SMITH & DITSON'S HALL.

Deors open at 7 o'clock. Readings to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets for sale at Library Rooms, Robert Clarke & Co 's and Rickey & Carroll's.

SMITH & DITSON'S HALL. Monday, February 24. fesers. ULLMAN & PALMER, of the Academy Music, New York, beg leave to inform the pub-

HERMANN. The Great Prestidigitateur.

Will give six of his wonderful performances in this city, commencing at the above date. During the cuterisiment he will introduce his brother, Alex-ander, in his wonderful exposition of

LA DOUBLE VUE (SECOND SIGHT)1 OR, PSYCHOLOGICAL CLAIRVOYANCE, Which produced such an immense sensation for over sixty nights at the Academy of Music, New York. Full particulars in future advertisements, with regard to the Operatic Interfude, sale of seats, etc. [fel3 tf]

P. BELENAP, DENTIST.—
pain, or the least danger, by a simple process, practiced by no other person. Artificial Testh made, and all operations pertaining to Dentistry executed with professional skill. Will render entire satisfaction or no charge.

Tecth extracted for the poor free.

Oprior—137 West Fourth-st., Uin., O. occ

NOTICE. ALL KINDS OF SINGING BIRDS bought and sold at No. 17 Sixth st, between Stain and Walnut. feld but

Army Supplies FOR CAIRO AND PADUCAH

DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Chief Quartermister, U. S. in Caire, until 12 M., TUESDAY, the 20th day of Feb-ruary, 1852, for the following supplies, to be deliv-ered at Caire or Paducah, as the Department may elect, viz:

One hundred thousand bushels of Oats; One hundred thousand bushels of Corn; Five hundred tuns of Hay. All to be delivered on the levee. Grain in good gunnies; Hay to be good Timothy, Blue or Herd Grain, well baled.

guintles: Hay to be good Timothy, Blue or Mera
Grass, well baled.

One thousand time of good Coal, for steambout
and other purposes, in good barges.

Bids will be considered for any lesser amonats
than above called for; and bidders will state the
price at each of the places—Cairo and Paducah.
The object being to procure the supplies at the
lowest cash rates from actual dealers, all persons
having the arricles to spars, whether in great or
lesser amounts, are requested to make bona fide
bids, and to come forward and comply with the
same, and payments with he made removers on meLivery, to the exclusion of any special accounts.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, Cairo, Lif,
felt-h

A. Q. M., Cairo, Hilmole.

PEMOVAL.-WE TAKE PLEASURE th announcing our removal from our old stand,
No 5th Pearl st., to the large and commodious store
to 34 West Pearl st., three doors east of Walnut,
north side, recently occupied by Kuhn, Netter &
Co, where we shall be pleased to secour friends,
customers and the trade generally.

CHARGES C. DOHERTY 4 CO.

Masquerade Costumes. 33

ME. CHARLES MEHNER, IN THE Va German Theater, corner of Vine and Mercerste, fixites all who want Masquerrade Costumes to
come and see his assurtment You can get there
almost every style of Costume, from the Knight to
the son of the Alpa, Prices to suit the times,

[fe:1-x\*]

BUSINESS CARDS.

AMES BOYLE, LAW OFFICE, NO. S
Ealiroad Building, north-west corner of Main
and Court-sia. Chuchnati, O Special attention
paid to Land cases, examination of Land Titles, to
the writing of Deeds, &c., and to Claims of Soldiers,
incide to

PAMES A. FRAZER & CO., WHOLE-BALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 86 and 68 Walnut-st., Cinciunati, O. jyz vf

THE WEEKLY PRIESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Fereign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events shewhere, up to the hour of going to gress. For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.

THE WERELY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going to press. Versale at the Counting-room: Price 2 cents.

CIVER WEEK 1. F PRESENCE READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events I wwhere, up to the hour of going to press, or sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.

## Cincinnati

fully. Within the last six months you have published quite a number of accidents from

A dealer from Pittsburg, on Saturday howed me an oil clear as water, from which

you can at once see that "it wouldn't pay to mix them." If you will smell of any carbon or coal oil you will at once perceive the gases, and furthermore you will soon have a decided headache, pain through the temples, &c., because the lungs can only revivify the blood with pure air.

theed with pure air.

To prove to you that the gases are explosive, let me briefly insert a few articles taken mainly from your paper. April 30, 1861, a terrible explosion occurred at an oil mil at o'll Creek, Penn. At the depth of three hundred and twenty five feet oil and gas was tapped and come rushing up, and spouted out the compounds to a distance of one hundred feet, through a five inch hole. At seven o'clock the terrific fanciation task.

At seven o'clock the terrific explosion took place; fifteen persons were burned to death,

ood with pure air.

NUMBER 145

back into their works. Our men advanced,

taking possersion of the ground lost, and a hill besides. Fresh troops, who had not been in theaction, were thrown forward, and as the

shades of night drew on, were in strong pa-sition, ready to participate in a simultaneous

attack to be made Sunday morning. Ogles-by's, Wallace's and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terri-bly. They would undoubtedly have held their first position but for the failure of am-munition until ordered to storm. The am-munition wagons were some distance off, the

hills preventing their being moved rapidly.
Some of our best officers and men went to
their long home. Hardly a man that went
over the field after the battle that did not
discover some comrade who had fallen.
During Saturday a contraction of all our
lines was made for simultaneous assault

from every point, and orders given by General Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post—the Fifty-seventh Illinois on the extreme right. At daylight an advance was made. When full light of day broke forth white flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works.

[Further particulars of the surrender of

Fort Donelson will be found on the third

National salutes were fired at the Benton Barracks, the Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, and all the forts surrounding the city, to

day, in honor of the victory at Fort Donel-

The Louisville Canal Responed - From Gen-

Mitchell-Rejoiclass at the Victory.
Levisville, February 17.—The Steamer
Arizona has been raised, and is now affoat,

The Slave trader Case

Washington, February 17.—Chief Justice Taney this morning delivered the opinion in the case of Gordon, the slave trader, deny-

ing the motion made by Judge Dran for a write of probabition to prevent his execution, on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in crimical cases to restrain the action of a ministerial

cases to rearrain the action of a ministerial efficer. The application was based on alleged irregularity in the New York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the President in behalf of Gordon on the same

The Killed and Woneded.

The City of Nashville.

the West as energetically as they have of

late, Nashville will become a place of interest as connected with our movements up the

Cumberland. It is connected with Bowling

Green by railroad. Nashville is situated on the left or the west bank of the Cumber-

land River, some two hundred miles by the

Memphis; two hundred and six miles south-

west of Lexington, in Kentucky; and six

hundred and eighty-four miles from Wash-

ington City. Many of the private resi-

and the entrance to the canal is open.

my's works.

VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1862.

[For the Daily Press.] THE DAILY PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, SY Mr. Epiron: As your paper is the only paper of this city which I am sure to read THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.

FEBRUARY 18 Five Weeks for Fifty Cents. The Dathy CINCINNATI PRESS is furnished regu-larly and promptly by our carriers for TEN CENTS a week-rive works for fifty cents. The other city papers cast fifty conts for yours wrans. The Parsa gives and the Requier Telegraph Diseatches; has more City Nows than the others, and confains a digest of all the current news of the day-cmitting the long and dry dotails. In these times of trial tag every body's peckets, the saving of a week's sub-scription each month is an item well worth considering. It is our intention to make the Parss the People's Paper. ADVERTISEMENTS VERY LOW.

Letter from "decasional." Washington, Feb 14, 1852.

Before this letter appears in print, it is to be hoped that the two Houses will have substantially agreed upon such a finance bill as will be satisfactory to the country. The struggle in the Senate prior to the vote being taken on making the United States notes a legal tender, was a most animated one, but the vote itself was so decided, being 17 to 22, as to prove that the wishes of the Secretary of the Transver could read to the Secretary of the Treasury could not be defeated, of the Treasury could not be defeated. As the bill now stands reported from the Senate to the house, it contains the legal tender, and the provision that the interest on the public debt shall hereafter be paid in coin, with the proposition allowing the holders of notes in sums not less than one hundred dol-lars, to obtain an equal senate the lars, to obtain an equal amount of registered bonds from the treasury, redeemable after two years, bearing an annual interest of eight per cent per annum; and also a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at any of the de-positories of the United States, and to issue certificates which are to bear an order. ertificates, which are to bear an interest of five per cent. per annum; this amount to be withdrawn at any time on the return of the withdrawn at any time on the return of the certificates, the interest to cease at the pleasure of the Secretary, and the aggregate not to exceed twenty five millions. The other portions of the bill are, with slight alterations, similar to the project that passed the House In the latter body many votes were thrown in favor of the measure under the impression that the interest was to be paid in coin, but Mr. S.c. ens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, managed at the last hour to secure a vote in favor of bis own idea against such payment. He is still supposed to be averse to the payment of the interest in coin, but I am inclined to believe that, whether he yields his opposition or not, the House will affirm the action of the Senate in this important particular. When it is recollected that the particular. When it is recollected that the refusal to pay our interest in coin would involve the certain depreciation of our stocks in foreign countries, the propriety of this provision will be at once appreciated. I was struck with the powerful arguments of Schators Collamer and Cowan against the legal-tender clause. The first, a veteran statesman, recalled the best days of the old school of public men, and justified his reputation as one of the most profound, thought.

believed it was his duty, as a patriotic states-man, to yield every thing in order that the

man, to yield might be crushed; and when finally his mind was resolved on this point, be devoted himself with herculean energy

mind him of his old opinions, and to argue against the legal tender, he is said to have

existence of the nation is at stake, he is the

est benefactor of his kind, and the bravest

he has displayed from the beginning to the end of this trying period of our history! In

order to show how this fearless statesman is appreciated, I give you an extract from a

letter just received from one of the most re-

sponsible and influential merchants of Philas

delphia: "Chase is 'A No. 1.' Let him have \$600,000,000 of legal-tender notes instead of

\$150,000,000; let it, in fact, be made the whole

and when we are reunited, and the rebeign

reulating medium of this glorious country,

orced to respect the Constitution they have

violated, or to fly the country, among their

uch a currency as the world his never

Too Poor to Take a Paper,-We have

es after we were passing a bar-room and

had the curiosity to see how he economized in that place. He called up several of his

in that place. He called up several of his companions and treated to whisky. When about to drink he ejected a large quid of to-

bacco from his mouth. For the whisky he

put down twenty-five cents. Then he called for cigars and "handed them around," for

which he paid another quarter. These two items would have paid for his paper three

months, and would prove a benefit instead of an injury. In the benefit his whole family

might participate. Let us suppose that he spends, as he is a social man, only fifty cents

a week for whisky and cigars for himself

and friends. He is also a chewer, and will average at least three cents a day at that.

The yearly bill would be: Whisky and ci-gars, \$20; chewing tobacco, \$16.95 -total, \$36.95.

tail of a cow, the legs of a sheep, and a body peculiar to themselves. Will not some en-

terprising photographer get a Japanese pig carte de visite? It would excite surprise, if

We suppose that there is quite as large an

not admiration.

upon the water.

die 20 West a serie at.

This is what that poor man spends for

greatest blessings will be the enjoyment of

place; fifteen persons were burned to death, and twenty-five to thirty herribly burned. Like a discharge of a thunderbott, it exploded, and was heard for miles; the fire which set on fire the gases, was four hundred rods from the well. February, 1860, the coil oil manufactory of Spear & Company, Winthrop, Mass, was burned down for the third time. The fire was caused by ignition, and explosion of gases from one of the vats. January, 1880, Hartford Coal Oil Factory was distroyed by fire from the gases, from one of the tanks talling fire from a lantern. The exertions of firemen were vain. Loss, \$14,000. January 7, 1861, a barrel of coal oil exploded, seriously injuried S. A. French, and burned down his store in Waltham, Massachusetts. Massachusetts. At the same date Major Keim's child, of Bristol, Penn., was killed by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The Boston Courier of April, 1860, says (signed by the distinguished chemist, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston,) the man who first taught Morse, on board of tation as one of the most profound, thoughtful, and honest of all our great leaders. The the bark Sally, coming to this country from Europe, the alphabet of transmission of ideas second, a younger man, new to Senatorial life, distinguished himself equally by the soumen, logic and force of his expression and style. by the telegraph, was also the discoverer of ether as an anesthic agent in surgical operations. He says, in answer to the call from the State Assayers to explain why Kerotene oil explodes, "I would say, very volatite oils are formed in the distillation of oils formed from bituminous coals, petroleum, rock oils, But in such a crisis as this all abstract theories and old opinions must give way to the national exigency. No man has surrendered more of his political record in this contest than Salmon P. Chase. If there ever was a hard-moneyed Democrat on earth, he is that man. His whole financial policy has contemplated a war upon all unsound banks, hostility to high duties, and that permanent protection to labor and industry which alone results from an unfluctuating circulating medium. He came to the remedy of the legal tender, therefore, with marked reluctance, but he believed it was his duty, as a patriotic states-But in such a crisis as this all abstract theories

The Coveport, Ky., coal oil factory burned down in January, 1861, second time, loss \$80,000, explosion of gas setting it on fire. March, 1861, coal oil works at New Bedford, Mass, used for refining petroleum, rock oils, were burned to the ground, caused to the task of aiding in the preparation of a proper bill, and to the labor of pressing it to a successful passage in both houses. When appealed to by some who attempted to reby the ignition of a match in a department where the gas was escaping. Explosion was heard six miles, two men instantly killed and horribly mutilated and burned. The top of Welch's head was blown completely off. October 17, 1861, a slave and child be-longing to Colonel O. Rogers, of Danville, Ky., were burned to death by an explosion of a coal oil lamp. December 27, 1861, insur-ance companies of New York City declared petroleum or rock oils, earth oils, benzine, napths, and every kind of oil, either crude or fined from above rock, or bitumous oils,

against the legal tender, he is said to have answered that "he was ready to make any sacrifice for his country. That being willing to yield his life to it, he would certainly abandon every thing else in order to put an end to the rebellion; and, that, as the financial measures before Congress were necessary to that end, and were demanded by the people, were essential to the protection of our soldiers and of all classes of the laboring poor, he had given them his carnet. explosive, and uninsurable Scientific American, Dec. 19, 1861-As several explosions have occurred from mineral laboring poor, he had given them his earnest and conscientious support." New York and London, we warn manufacturers and dealers, that we have ex-It is an easy thing for a learned jurist to expound law and to include in the luxury of argumentation sgainst that which is a state amined carefully a variety of coal oils, and find they are just as dangerous as burning-fluid, in common lamps. A legal investiga-tion has just closed in England, and the ecessity; but in an hour like this, when the verdict of the jury was-the death was caused by explosion of the vapor of coal oil, soldier of the cause, who forgets himself and remembers his country alone. All honor to Secretary Chase for the unselfish patriotism

from a coal oil lamo. In April, 1860, the coal oil works burned at East Boston was caught fire from a lan-April, 1860, the coal oil works burned tern, carried too near an oil tank.

April 3, 1861-At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Insti tute of New York, an examination into the causes of coal oil explosions was made. C. A. Seely said be had oil at his isboratory which would boil up 100° Farenbeit. It was more dangerous than burning fluid. F plosions are produced by the generation of gases in lamps while burning.

In the year 1861, two men were shockingly burned by an explosion of gas at an oil well of Hon. A. Plumer, Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. In October, 1861, a scientific American, M. Stokes, and his vife, lost their lives in London, England, while trying to fill a coal I lamp which made a tremendous explosion, shivering the lamp into fragments, breaking the windows, and setting the room on fire. seen the man who was "too poor to take a paper." He told us he was, and a few min-About the 15th of January, 1862, Dr. Strickland, of Dayton, Ohio, lost his life by sleening in a room lately painted, in which coal oil had been used instead of turpentine. His wife just escaped death.

An Englishman, while painting in store o. 220 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, told me that he has had constant headache since using coal oil in place of turpentine, in mixing paints; has painted for thirty years, I have repaired several coal-oil burners, where the solder had been melted by heat of the flame while burning, which requires nearly 400° of heat. Any one can at once see that such an intense heat would rapidly gasify the oil while burning.

Nelson Town, of Meriden, Conn., had a barrel of sugar destroyed by being in same oom with coal oil; a merchant of Ellengton, onn., lost six barrels of flour; Union Manufacturing Co., of Marlboro', Conn., lost a hogshead of smoked hams; C. L. Loomis, of South Windsor, Conn., a barrel of crackers and thirty pounds butter; Mr. Woodward, of East Windsor, Conn., three casks cheese; D. Woodwiff, Enfield, Conn., 300 pounds dried beef. Having learned of hundreds of cases, in the last four years, of coal oil and its various compounds spoiling all kinds of catables when it was brought into the same honse or what is worse than nothing; but he is "too poor to take a newspaper." mals, if we may judge from the pictures of them. They have the long cars of a lap dog, head of a hippotamus, the snoutof a hog the when it was brought into the same house or store, I insert a lew only, to prove to the public that no grocer especially should keep it, and that the purchaser of groceries runs a great risk of his life by buying any article of food where it is kept, which may be poisoned

After a fight of forty-two rounds, occupy-ing one hour and eight minutes, for the championship of England, King was unable to come to the scratch, and Mace was declared The oils as now sold are ten times as danrhe one as how sold are ten times as dan-gerous as they were in 1856. The constant attempt of refiners to get light colored oils, has produced oils of extremely volatile char-acters, liable to form explosive gases at a very low temperature. A score of names have been given by different manufacturers amount of craft upon the land as there is

by being impregnated with the gases of coal

to the oils made by them, usually to extend the sales and deceive the public, viz: Cosl, Carbon, Mineral, Rock, Natural, Phenoline, Couline, Chemicine, Breckloridge, Lunar, every day, I watch its columns very care fully. Within the last six months you have Olein, Diamond, Kerosene, but the same pro-perties are common to all. More anon.

Perties are common to all. More anon.
Yours, &c.,
C. A. GREENE, M. D.,
184 West Fifth.
N. B.—Since writing the above, a gentleman has told me that Gen. Rosseraus nearly
lost his life by the explosion of gases of coal
oil at his factory when in this city; also that
six coal oil factories have burned down, or
have on five in this city. ccal cils, and on Saturday last you say that the death of Mrs. Bowman, of Delphi, Ind., was caused by mixing burning fluid or turpentine with the coal cil. I am sure your intention is to instruct the public. Hence, let me say, that four bundred cities and towns in the United States are lighted by gases made from coal oil. All coal oil can, by heat, be transformed into explosive gaset. The been on fire in this city.

An Astonisher.

med, be iconsformed into explosive gazer. The mejority of coal alls now sold, called by a score of nemes, viz: Kerosene, Cannel, Rock, Cerbon, &c., can be heated sufficiently by the warmth of the hand—less than 90° Farenbeit—to preduce explosive gases. Not one particle of oils of any kind, made from bituminous substances, can or will explode; but heat will develope gases from all of them that will explode.

A dealer from Pittaburg, on Saturdes. To our readers who are already impatiently awaiting the arrival of Hermann, the celebrated "Prestidigitateur" who has astonished and perplexed the rest of mankind with his unaccountable feats, we recommend the perusal of the following strange story, selected from the many that are told of him. Let us promise that Hermann's style of necromancy is original, and wholly unlike any thing the world has been showed me so oil clear as water, from which I formed, in five minutes, gasenough to produce a decided explosion, and yet it was the true distillation of the well oil, and he asked 23 cents per gallon for it. If you thought a moment before writing the local in your last issue, I am sure you would not have inserted it. Coal oil is sold wholesale for 33 to 45 cents per gallon, and barning fluid is 70 cents, and turpentine is \$1.75 per gallon; you can at once see that "it wouldn't pag to accustomed to see on the stage or elsewhere He has no curiosity of papered gimeracks around him. His assistants are the deceived senses of his auditory, whom he swindles out of all five of them. By his amazing dexterity and nerve, his trickswhich seem to be mistakes-are performed, and as they depend solely and simply upon himself, he is not exposed to the usual chance of failure. But to the story, which we copy from an exchange:-Philadelphia

Mercury.

The worthy LL. D. Russell has become skeptical concerning every thing he sees, bears or reads on this side of the Atlantichence, when he perused Hermann's pamphet (and who has not?) he rather doubted the Washington Market story about cutting live chickens' heads off, and restoring them again-the making dead rabbits as lively as kittens, &c. During Hermann's sojourn in Washington, Dr. Russell and the great Prestidigitateur supped together, and in the course of the evening the LL. D. expressed his doubts concerning the truth of the market story; he said that he heard wonderful things concerning his prestidigitorial feats, but the chicken story was a little to steep for him. Whereupon Hermann said, "Accompany me any morning you please to the market here and I will repeat the experiment." The following morning Dr. Russell and a select party accompanied Hermann to the market on Pennsylvania Avenue, when an excitement was created among the market women which will not soon be for-

"What's the price of this chicken?" said Hermanu at a poultry stall.

"Half a dollar," replied the owner.
"Is it young and tender?" said Hermann. "No better in the market," answered the

"Well, I just want to see," replied the prestidigitateur, and taking the fluttering bird in his hands he deliberately twisted in head off. As the crimson stream flowed from its neck the enraged poultry woman demanded immediate payment.
"Oh! I don't want the chicken," said

Hermann, "it don't suit me." "But I insist on your taking the chicken," replied the woman, "you have spoiled it

now."
"What are you talking about?" answered Hermann, "there is nothing the matter with the bird," and taking it back in his hands in a few moments the chicken had his head on again, and flapping his wings appeared as lively as ever. The poor woan was so bewildered and astonished that, looking at Hermann, she said, "You must be the Devil," and quitting her stand she bolted out of the market.

Friend Williams' store was next visited. and it was resolved to test the freshness of eggs.

"Are they warranted good, and how much a dozen?" quoth the Professor. The price was named and the warranty given.

"Well, let us see." And saying this, Hermann broke one of the eggs, from which flowed, instead of yolk, a stream of gold coin, much to the astonishment of Mr. Williams, and the crowd which had by this time been collected, who became so excited that Hermann and his party quietly slipped away, leaving them to argue the point whether the prestidigitateur was man or devil. Dr. Russell was convinced, and admitted that Hermann was the greatest prestidigitorial artist the world had ever

HOW COLONEL MANSON PAID FOR HIS DIN-NER .- Since the Tenth Indiana has been stationed at Mill's Spring from sixty to seventy boxes full of rebel uniforms have been added to the spoils. The clothing is, however, mostly made of cotton fabrics, and hence of little value to us. Companies of the Tenth are still daily out on scouting expeditions in the direction of Monticello. They always come home loaded with additional trophies, in the shape of arms, blankets, etc., thrown away by the rebel stampeders. On the day before yesterday Colonel Manson accom-panied one of these scouting expeditions to Menticello. Having heard of the strong Secession proclivities of the keeper of the only tavern in the town, he repaired to it and ordered dinner for himself and four other officets. The dinner was prepared, and hearthly enjoyed by the participants. After all had been satisfied, Colonel Manson called up the landlord and tendered him a \$5 Confederate Treasury note in payment. The Secession buniface looked at the bill first, and next at the Colonel, and then drawled out, "I recken that morey isn't very good just now."
"Wasn't it good the other day, when Gen-eral Crittenden paid you in it?" was the re-ply of the Colonel, to which mine host had

A very significant fact, as showing how a man may yearn for refrenciment in others, but have "mary a yearn" over his own pocketings, came to our notice a day or two since. A Senator from a county adjoining Cuya-A Senator from a county adjoining Cuya-hoga, who has more to say about what may properly be called "spigot" retrenchment than all the rest of the Legislature combined, but who evidently can not master a bung-hole leakage, visited his home a few days since. It was on Saturday, and the Legisla-ture had adjourned over from Friday noon to Tuesday morning. This Senator was de-claiming in the streets upon his favorite claiming in the streets upon his favorite theme of retrenchment. "Why" said he, "there's our female school teachers getting

from three to four dollars a week; that is as much again as they ought to have."

Thus the Senator's idea is, that a school teacher's services are just as valuable as that of a kitchen girl in an ordinary sized private family. But mark this fact, while this Senator was sharpening his knife to "whittle" down the wages of a school teacher, he received ten dollars, his per diem Legislative wages, for two days and a half in which he render to the State not a moment's service. Such an instance needs no comment.—Cleveland

A country paper says: Our account of the thunder storm last week contained a slight error—instead of hall-stones as large as pullets, read bullets. An advertiser in one of the papers says that he had a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

BY TELEGRAPH. NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Particulars of the Capture of Fort Donelson.

The Surrender made on Sunday Morning

Generals Johnston, Buckner and Johnson Captured.

PILLOW AND FLOYD SNEAK AWAY LIKE THIEVES IN THE NIGHT.

15,000 TROOPS, 20,000 STAND OF ARMS, 3,000 HORSES, 45 FIELD PIECES, 17 HEAVY GUNS, AND AMMUNITION AND STORES IN GREAT AMOUNT CAPTURED.

THE SURRENDER UNCONDI-TIONAL. OUR LOSS 400 KILLED AND 800

WOUNDED-THAT OF THE REB-ELS THE SAME. THE REBEL FORCES COMPLETELY

DEMORALIZED. GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS.

Chicago, February 17.—A special to the Times, from Fort Donelson on the 16th, says Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning, unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnston and Buckner R. Johnston and Buckner son, 15,000 prisoners and 3,000 horses. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, ran away on steamers, without letting Buckner know their intentions. General Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside the fortifications. The Fort Henry runsways were bagged here. The prisoners are loading on steamers for Cairo. Our loss is heavy—probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large per centage of officers, among them Lieutenant-Colorels Irwin of the Twentieth lilinois, White of the Thirry-first, Smith of the Forty-eighth. Colonels John A. Logan, Lawler and Ransem are wounded. Major Post, of the Eighth Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and gone to Nashville, being taken the right before the sarrender. The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours, as oss is beavy, but not so large as ours, as hey fought behind intrenchments. We

should have taken them by storming on Sat-urday if our ammunition had not given out in the night. in the night.

General McClernand's division, Oglesby's,
Wallace's and McArthur's brigades suffered
terribly. They were composed of the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty first,
Forty fifth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth

General Lew Wallace, with the Eleventh adiana, Eighth Missouri, and some Ohio egiments, participated.
Taylor's, Willard's, McAllister's, Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries were in the fight from

the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an bour, but our lost ground was more than regained.

Lanlan's brigade, of Smith's division, was first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets, at sich nine-tenths of the rebeis were pitted against our right. Our forces on the right were ready all night to recommence the atack. On Surday morning they were met n their approach, Buckner having sent early n the morning a dispatch to General Grant, urrendering.
The works of the fort extend some five

The works of the fort extend some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores. They are completely democratized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with destriction. serting them. Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the fort, on Wednesday, iny on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions—all the time without tents-a portion in a heavy rain and Show.

A special to the Times from Fort Donelson the 16th, says:

The forces were about equal in numbers, but the rebels had all the advantage of position, being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river. On the lower piece of ground from the fort their in-

trenchments, rifle-pits, abattis extended up the river behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river, were at least four miles in length. Their water battery was in the center of the fortifications, where it came down to the river, mounting nine heavy The rebels were sure of success. In guns. guns. The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause, against less brave troops, they could easily have held the position against one hundred thousand. The business of getting different brigades in position, and attaching new arrivals to different commands, took up the greater portion of Eriday wight.

Friday night.
At daylight Saturday the enemy opened n the Eighteenth Hidnois, when all of Oglesby's brigade were soon engaged, which was soon followed by Wallace's and McAr-hur's Brigades. The latter acting under McClernand, as the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away during he night to the gunboats.

The movements of all the troops except

oose attached to General McCiernand's Division, acted without any thing except general orders. At the suggestion of McClernand, General

Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition. From the commencement until ten o'clock, the fighting was terrific. The troops on the

right were disposed as follows: McArthur's Brigade-9th, 12th, 41st, 17th and 19th Illi Brigade—9th, 12to, 41st, 17th and 19th 11th nois. Next, Oglesby's Brigade—8th, 13th, 19th, 30th and 31st Illinois, Schwartz and Drieser's Batteries. Next, Wallace's Brigade—11th, 20th, 45th and 48th. These three brigades composed McClernaed's Division, and bore the brunt of the battle. It was found that the enemy were concentrating their main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of am-munition, and confusion in getting up reinforcements, retreating about balf a mile. General Grant ordered General Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity. Soon the cheers of our daring soldiery were heard, and the old flag was displayed from within the enemy's intrenchmen's. Ge Grant sent word to McClernaud and lace that General Smith was within enemy's intrenchments, and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of General Wallace' brigades, the Eleventh Indiana, Elghth Mis

magnitude and splendor, and the buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The suburbs abound with picturesque scenery, enriched with beautiful cedar. The city was originally laid out in lots of one acre each, with a reservation of four acres for public buildings. The boundaries have since been enlarged. The new

capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, one hundred and seventy-five feet alove the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. The material is fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 185, and the estimated cost \$1,000,-000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened; the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. A lunatic asylum, on large scale, has recently been erected in the vicinity. The State Penitentiary at this place is 313 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The University of Nashvillewas founded in 1806. The medical college connected with the university was opened in 1851; it occupies a spacious building, and has upward of 150 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which s attended by more than 300 pupils.

There were fifteen newspapers published

here, six of them daily. Nashville contains

three banks, with a total capital of \$5,182,-500, and afteen churches, representing the various religious denominations. The mineral cabinet of the late Doctor Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The city is lighted with gas. The Camberland River is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, built at a cost of \$100,000. Water is supp being raised from the Cumberland River Six railroads now center at Nashville, affording communication with many points. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about \$3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. The commerce of Nashville is very extensive, amounting annually to over 5, 000 tunnage, composed of steamboats navigating the Cumberland River, engaged in the conveyance of passengers, and the traffic of goods and produce. Extensive manufacturing establishments are in successful operation at this place, among which may be mentioned the powder mill, the rolling mill, the Tennessee Iron Works, just below the city, on the Cumberland River, which are as extensive and equal in capacity to any in the United States; founderies and machine shops. The population of Nashville, at the present time, is about 26,000.

AMUSING SCENE ON THE CARS.-Quite an nusing scene was witnessed on the cars just leaving Nev York a few days since. A newsboy entered, crying at the top of his voice, and holding a paper toward a lady from the rural districts: "Have a Daity Sun?" seked he. The lady very modestly replied: "No, not if you are a sample of those untimely spes."

brigades, the Eleventh Indiana, Eighth Missouri and some Ohio regiments, were rapidly threwn in position, and Company A, of the Chicago Light Artillery, planted in the road. As the rebels, supposing we were on the retreat, came crawling out of the works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hail-storm of grape and cannister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them. Simultaneously with this the Infantry commenced firing at will, and the rebels went pell mell

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THE CINCINNATI MECHANICS' FATE

The Wounded of Fort Bonelson Salutes. Sr. Louis, February 17.—All the wounded f both sides at Fort Donelson will be Office, No. 77 West Fourth-st. brought here and placed in the hospital.

Adven or more surgeons, with a corps of hospital nurses, left this afternoon for the battle field, to assist in their transportation. PIKE'S OPERA-HOTSE.

SEWING MACHINES

GREAT BARGAINS.

Bowling Green advices say General Mitch-ell captured five locomotives at the depot, and scattered the last of the rebels, killing some filteen by shells.

Great excitement and rejoicing mani-WE HAVE TEN FIRST-CLASS for the capture of Fort Donelson, in honor of which a supper is given at the Galt House, this evening, to General Buel, his staff and other officers in the city. Sewing Machines · Particularly adapted to the

> Army Clothing, etc. etc., Which we will sell

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AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES. Call at our store and see them.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS. Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut-street.

NEW ARRIVAL Curcago, February 17.—A private message this morning to the Savitary Committee from Cairo, says three bundred of our troops were killed, sax bundred wounded and one hundred missing at Fort Donelson. Williams & Orvis Improved Noiseless Double-thread \$25

In a short time, if our armies progress in FAMILY SEWING MACHINE THE INCREASED D.F.M.A.N.D. FOR these UNBIVALED MACHINES has called for a large increase of our stock, and we now invite the solders' pant, b'ouse, vest and dress makers of this city to call and see a Machine for \$35 that will do McRe Wolki, in less time, and DO IT BETTER, than any other in this market. Samples of beary and light work, with circulars, forwarded on application at our Central Office for the West.

course of the stream from its mouth; two hundred and eighty miles north-east of 126 W. FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, No. 323 Washington st . Boston.

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dences are erected on a scale of palatial THE LADIES TELL US THAT THE only trouble with our Skirts is that they last too long. They never seem to get out of order; and if they could only be protected from the soot and coal-smoke of the city, it would never be necessary to bur a rew one. If there was only a possibility or washing them, they would last forever. Come at denamine our elegant stock,

-AT THE-Queen City Hoop-skirt Manufactory. T. WHITMORE & CO., S. W. corner Fourth-street and Central av.

[fe12] ABEL'S

American Bheumatic Liniment. MENT will goarantee that it will cure shear matism and Sprains. If it does not, the money will be retunded in all cases If introduced into the army, where so much suffering now exists, it would cause thousands to rejoice in a speedy cure. Try it once for rale at the Gift Engine house, sixth and Virteests, and at No. 65 Richmond-street, near Meand.

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